

The Adams Sentinel.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements, \$1 per square for 3 weeks;
25 cents per square for each continuance.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. 11.

GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1849.

NO. 7.

PUBLIC SALE

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be exposed to sale, by public outcry, on the premises.

On Saturday the 22d of December, inst.

THAT DESIRABLE

PLANTATION,

Or, Tract of Land,

late the Estate of WM. SPANGLER, deceased, situate in Freedom township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James Bigham, John Hoffman and others, containing about

100 ACRES, more or less,

on which are erected a two-story

Stone Dwelling-house,

and Stone Kitchen,

a Stone and Frame BANK BARN, and other

Out-buildings, with an excellent spring of

water near the door. The buildings are nearly

new, and the Farm is in a good state of im-

provement. There is a sufficient quantity of

Timber on the Tract, and a good proportion of

excellent Meadow ground.

Persons desirous of purchasing, will please

call on JACOB MYERS, Esq. or on the Widow

and Heirs living on the premises.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, when

terms of sale will be made known and attend-

ance given by

THE HEIRS.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Adams

county, will be offered at Public Sale, at the

same time and place, all the interest of SONIA

SPANGLER, a minor child of William Spangler,

deceased, in the lands and premises above de-

scribed—being the one undivided Eighth part of

the same.

Persons desirous of viewing the premi-

ses, will please call on the subscriber, living

near the same, previous to the day of sale.

Due attendance will be given, and terms made

known by

JAMES BIGHAM,

Guardian of Sophia Spangler.

Dec. 3.

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans'

Court of Adams county, will be exposed to

Public Sale, on the premises,

On Saturday the 22d of December next,

the Real Estate of JOHN ECKENRODE, sen-

late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county,

deceased, consisting of a

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in said township, adjoining lands of Da-

vid Deatrick, Heirs of George Walford, deces-

ed, and others, containing

15 Acres, more or less.

The improvements are a two-story

Log Dwelling House,

a Frame Weather-boarded STABLE, a

spring near the house, and a Young ORCHARD.

There is a portion of the land in good Meadow.

The public road from Comfort's Tavern to the

Baltimore Turnpike at White Run Bridge, passes

by said Lot.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m.—

Attendance given and terms made known by

HENRY ECKENRODE, Adm'r.

By the Court—H. DENWIDDER, Clerk.

Nov. 20.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, on

advantageous terms,

A FARM,

situate in Franklin township, Adams county,

adjoining lands of Robert Shuckley, Wm. Bailey

and Wm. Hamilton, within three miles of Get-

tsburg, containing

181 Acres and 91 Perches.

There are about 50 Acres of Woodland, and the

remainder good cultivation. There are two

DWELLING HOUSES

on the Farm, a double LOG BARN,

newly covered, with sheds around it,

two wells of water, with a pump in one of

them; a sufficient quantity of Fruit Trees, such

as Apple, Pear, Peach and Cherry. There is

Meadow sufficient to make 40 or 50 tons of

Hay yearly. About 1500 bushels of Lime have

been put on the Farm, and about 2000 Chest-

nut rails.

This would suit to be divided into two Tracts,

both of clear and wood land.

Any person wishing to purchase, will be

shown the Farm, by Abraham Tristle, residing

thereon.

Aug. 27.

GEO. TROSTLE.

Fancy Furs, Muffs, Boas & Tippets.

David S. Solis,

(Successor to Solis, Brothers.)

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER

CARPET WEAVING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform

the Citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity,

that he has taken the CARPET ESTABLISH-

MENT, in Baltimore street, so long occupied

by Mr. J. HINCH, where he will be happy to

do all work to order in his line of business.

From his long experience in the Carpet

Weaving business, and a determination to

please, he hopes to receive a share of public

patronage.

JACOB BEAMER,

Gettysburg, Oct. 29.

THE GREAT CHINA STORE

OF PHILADELPHIA.

THANKFUL to the citizens of Gettysburg

and its vicinity for their increased cus-

tom, we again request their company to view

our large and splendid assortment of

CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE.

Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, and single

pieces, either of Glass, China or Stone Ware,

sold in quantities to suit purchasers, for less

than they can be had elsewhere.

IN FACT AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH

BRITANNIA METAL GOODS,

in greater variety than ever before offered in the

city.

FANCY CHINA in great variety very cheap.

We would invite any person visiting the

city to call and see us—they will at least be

pleased to walk around our beautiful store, and

to view the finest China and the cheapest the

world produces.

Very respectfully,

TYNDAL & MITCHELL,

No. 219 Chestnut Street.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17.

PURE FRESH COD LIVER OIL.

THIS new and valuable Medicine, now

used by the medical profession with such

astonishing efficacy in the cure of

Pulmonary Consumption, Scrofula,

Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, General

Debility, Complaints of the Kidneys,

&c. &c. is prepared from the Liver of the COD

FISH for medicinal use, expressly for our sales.

(Extract from the London Medical Journal.)

—C. J. B. Williams, M. D., F. R. S., Profes-

sor of Medicine in University College, London

Consulting Physician to the Hospital for con-

sumption, &c., says: I have prescribed the Oil

in above four hundred cases of tuberculous

disease of the Lungs, in different stages, which

have been under my care the last two years and

a half. In the large number of cases, 200 out

of 251, its use was followed by marked and un-

equivocal improvement, varying in degree in

different cases, from a temporary retardation of

the progress of the disease and a mitigation of

distressing symptoms, up to a more or less

complete restoration to apparent health.

The effect of the Cod Liver Oil in most of

these cases was very remarkable. Even in a

few days the cough was mitigated, the expec-

toration diminished in quantity and opacity, the

night sweats ceased, the pulse became slower,

and of better volume, and the appetite, flesh and

strength were gradually improved.

In conclusion, I repeat that the pure fresh

oil from the Liver of the Cod is more beneficial

in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption

than any agent, medicinal, dietetic or regimen-

al, that has yet been employed.

As we have made arrangements to procure the

Cod Liver Oil, fresh from head quarters, it can

now be had cheaply pure by the single bottle, or

in boxes of six dozen each.

Its wonderful efficacy has induced numerous

specimens of testimonials. As its success depends en-

tirely upon its purity, too much care cannot be

used in procuring it genuine.

Every bottle having on it our written signature

may be depended upon as genuine.

Pamphlets containing an analysis of the Oil,

with notices of it from Medical Journals, will

be sent to those who address us free of postage.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists and Chemists,

109 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

Oct. 5.

PAINTER'S Ointment.

Containing no Mercury, or other Mineral.

PAINTER'S ALL-HEATING OINT-

MENT, has been well tested, during the

last sixteen years, and more than ONE MIL-

LION BOXES having been sold within the

last four years, shows how fast it is coming

into public favor; it may be said, truly, this is

TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his

Property, situated on South Baltimore-

street, Gettysburg. The property consists of a

Brick Dwelling-House,

and Garden Lot, and a small Barn,

and 1 Acre & 89 Perches of Land.

The house is large and commodious, attached

to which is a well of water, a cistern, smoke-

house, and milk-house. A number of choice

Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, &c. is on the Lot.

Any person wishing to see the property, will

please call on MOSES McCLAY, Esq. who will

show the same, and make known the terms,

which will be easy and accommodating.

If the Property is not sold before the 1st

of January, it will then be for Rent from the

1st of April next.

JAMES C. WATSON.

Dec. 3.

FOR RENT,

THE TWO-STORY

BRICK DWELLING,

in West York street, Gettysburg,

at present in the occupancy of DAVID HEART.

For terms, apply to the subscriber, residing in

Hanover.

SAMUEL GUTELIUS.

Oct. 8.

FOR RENT,

A SMALL FARM,

situate in Germany township.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Nov. 26.

COLLECTORS, TAKE NOTICE.

THE Collectors of Taxes in the different

Townships of Adams County, are hereby

notified that they will be required to settle

up their duplicates on or before Tuesday the 1st

day of January next—on which day the Com-

missioners will meet at their office to give the

necessary exonerations.

JACOB KING.

J. G. MORNINGSTAR, Comm'r.

JOHN MUSSELMAN, Jr., Comm'r.

Attest—J. AUGENBACH, Clerk.

Dec. 3.

NOTICE.

THE account of JOHN N. GRAFT, one of the

Trustees of GEORGE GILLELAND, a

Lunatic, has been filed in the Court of Common

Pleas of Adams county; and said Court has ap-

pointed Thursday the 27th of December, inst.,

for the hearing and confirmation of said account,

unless cause to the contrary be shown.

JOHN PICKENS, Pro'n'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettys-

burg, Dec. 3, 1849.

NOTICE.

GEORGE ARNOLD has purchased the en-

tire right of Powell's Patent

Cover Hoiler and Cleaning

Machine, for the Townships of Germany and

Monrovia.

Gettysburg, Nov. 26.

NOTICE.

Estate of John Hartzell, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate

of JOHN HARTZELL, late of Cumber-

land township, Adams county, deceased, having

been granted to the subscriber, residing in Da-

ter township, he hereby gives notice to all

those indebted to said Estate, to pay the same

without delay; and those having claims, to

present them, properly authenticated, for set-

tlement.

GEO. J. HARTZELL, Adm'r.

Nov. 5.

LAST NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby notifies those who

know themselves to be indebted to him over

a year, that he is much in need of money, and

respectfully requests such to make payment as

soon as possible.

T. WARREN.

Oct. 1.

SILKS.

NOW opening, a splendid assortment of

the most rich CHANGEABLE SILKS, Cha-

mbrun Silks, Chambray stripe, Armure, Satin

De Chene, besides a great variety of BLACK

SILKS, which will be sold 20 per cent cheap-

er than at any other establishment in town.

A. B. RUTZ.

Oct. 23.

REMOVED.

A WAR BLAST FROM TEXAS.

The General Government Threatened.—The rule of the Sovereign State of Texas has been awakened by the prospect of losing that part of New Mexico which is claimed by her, and she breathes defiance and war against the General Government if the claim shall be disallowed. This is a bold beginning for nearly the youngest member of the confederacy, and shows a bright promise of her spark when she grows up to be as big as her older sisters. The Governor, in his message to the Legislature, says if the United States persist in their claim to the territory, it imposes upon the Legislature the duty of adopting energetic and efficient measures to protect the rights of Texas, to acquit herself of what is due to her dignity and honor. He recommends that ample power be conferred on the Executive of the State, and ample means be placed at his disposal, and that it be expressly required of him to raise the proper issue and contest it, not demonstrating by argument the justness of their claim, nor by reference to their statutes; but with the whole power and resources of the State. The result of any legislation short of this, he says, will be barren and profitless. How the power and the resources of the State are to be applied is divulged in the Houston Telegraph, in commenting upon the message. It says:

"The public lands in that section [San Antonio] were all pledged for the payment of the national debt of Texas, and if the General Government should rob the State of their lands, it should be arrayed in the Supreme Court of the nation as a thief, and like a thief, it should be compelled to pay a proper forfeit. Texas will maintain her rights against every adverse claimant. If the General Government will place itself in the position that Mexico occupied before annexation, Texas will be forced by circumstances beyond her control, to resume her old position. She was then at war with Mexico, and if the General Government assumes the position of Mexico, Texas will be at war with her. The result is inevitable."

"South Carolina leaving the Union is nothing to the 'Lone Star' arraying herself in this formidable manner against the General Government. But very alarming as the prospects appear of a war in that quarter the Governor prudently leaves an escape from the impending danger. After all these hostile movements he adds—

"It might not be unwise to despatch a commissioner to Washington city to acquaint the Federal Government with such determination as the State may adopt, to the end that another and fair opportunity be afforded it to render us justice."

We decidedly agree with Gov. Wood that it would not be unwise to do so; nay, further, we think that it would be a very proper act of discretion. The trenchant blade of war may cut the knot of this difficulty, but argument will untangle it entirely."

Cholera in the East Indies.—According to the latest accounts, the Cholera has proved fearfully fatal at Siam.

A correspondent of the Straits Times writes:—"I regret to say that the cholera, that awful visitation of God, has, in its onward march, reached Bangkok and made most fearful ravages among its thoughtless multitudes. On Sunday, the 17th of June, a few cases occurred within the city walls and near the palace; by the Tuesday following it had so increased that 80 bodies were taken to a single 'wat' for burning. On Thursday, Friday and Saturday it raged so that the horrors are beyond all description. You could not walk out, even for a short distance, without witnessing the dead bodies lying in all directions, and seeing persons attacked walking from one place to another, who perhaps oftentimes never reached their homes."

So great was the number of deaths, that they found it impracticable to bury them all, and many were buried, and multitudes more thrown into the river, just as they had died. You may form some conception of the numbers by knowing that in many of the wats 400, or nearly that, were burned in a day. They were brought and laid in piles and fuel applied, when they were consumed like heaps of logs. No parade; no funeral; no other object than to hasten them away to the wat, where they often were left to be burned by those who would attend to it, or left to rot on the ground. Perhaps in the three days last mentioned not less than 2,000 to 3,000 died daily; and at the end of twelve days it was known that more than 20,000 had fallen victims to its fearful ravages. Since that time it has very much abated, but has by no means ceased."

Among those who have died very few were of the highest classes, however, among that small number was Khan Khun Bodin, a noble of high rank and great influence, a man of age and experience, who was Commander-in-chief of His Majesty's forces in the late war in Cochinchina. The mortality is said to have been not so great among the Europeans. It is thought that within a radius of 25 or 30 miles not less than 30,000 have been swept off by this fatal scourge within the last 2 or 3 weeks. The Singapore authorities have directed all vessels from Siam to be examined, and those with a foul bill of health to be placed in quarantine."

Licenses to sell intoxicating drinks are granted in but four towns—Kohle Island, lead, this year, viz: Smithfield, Foster, West Greenwich and Cranston.

Austria and Hungary.—Nine court-martial sentences of a recent date have just been published. Four individuals have been sentenced to death by powder and lead, and the remainder to various terms of imprisonment. Three of the parties so sentenced were members of a tribunal under the Revolutionary Government at Grosswarden.

A lady named Koros, aged 60 years, and the mother of 3 children, has been tried by a court-martial at Retteg, in Transylvania, for holding in her possession 2 handsome fowling-pieces, left by her husband six years since. Instead of being publicly flogged, she has been condemned to 3 weeks' imprisonment in irons, and to be deprived of food 2 days in each week!

The Jews of Buda having been found unable to pay the fines in which they were mulcted, it has been determined to divide the two and a half millions fine among all the Jewish communities in Hungary, excepting those of Presburg and Temeswar.

Sad News from the Army.—We learn that intelligence has been received at the War Department of the death of 2 young officers lately attached to the Fourth Military Department of the Army. On the 20th of September last, Brevet Captain W. H. Warner, of the Topographical Engineers, was murdered by the Indians, on the Upper Sacramento, in California; and on the 16th October, Brevet Captain Herman Thorn, of the second infantry, while in command of the escort with the Collector for the district of Monterey, was drowned whilst crossing the Colorado river, near the mouth of the Gila. The Indians who made the attack upon Capt. Warner consisted of a party of 25; and they shot him down whilst he was leading a command, 8 arrows having entered his body, and 1 passing entirely through it. The loss of these meritorious officers will be severely felt, not only in their own corps, but in the whole service, and particularly that portion of it now serving on the Pacific.—*Nat. Int.*

Among the passengers by the Crescent City is Mr. G. P. Judd, Minister of Finance at the Sandwich Islands. He is accompanied by Alexander Liholiho, heir apparent of the Hawaiian throne, and his brother Lot Kamehameha. The object of Mr. Judd's visit to the United States and Europe at this period has reference to the late outrages of the French at the Sandwich Islands.—*Id.*

Cattle Raising in Texas.—Mr. John Dunman, on the San Jacinto river, had in 1837 thirty-three head of cattle. His stock of cattle now numbers over three thousand head—all the increase of his original stock of thirty-three head. Out of this stock he has, in the mean time, supported a large family and supplied himself with a good stock of horses, sheep, goats, &c. We challenge the world to beat this.—*Texas Advocate.*

Chinese Slaves in California.—The number of Chinese arriving in California at last accounts was said to be enormous. A letter from thence says that they are brought in cargoes by English vessels, and sold as servants to the highest bidder, on the Cooley system, a shade less than absolute slavery. This is a species of trade that will soon get its quietus from the State Government.

Horrible Sufferings of a Brute.—Last Tuesday the up-tram cars, between Philadelphia and Reading, some 15 miles below Reading, run over the legs of an ox immediately above the knees, crushing the flesh and bones to atoms, leaving the legs from the knees hanging by the skin. The ox was attempting to walk on the stumps, and one of the passengers having a pair of pistols with him, fired two shots into his head without killing him. The ox by this time had worked his way to the edge of a perpendicular wall of thirty feet, and it was concluded to throw him over it. The fall did not kill him; he was making exertions still to escape, and finally worked himself to a small bank, over which he rolled into the Schuylkill, and which probably ended his life.

Last Out.—Among the many queer projects which our Southern friends have conceived since the beginning of the slavery agitation, the most absurd is a bill brought forward in the Legislature of Georgia, on Nov. 26, by Mr. Jones, of Paulding. The following are the main features of this singular whimsy:

"All goods, merchandise, or other articles, of whatever description, produced or manufactured in non-slaveholding States, shall be taxed 50 per cent. on the original cost thereof, when brought within this State—that all merchants and tradesmen shall make oath that they have not spent more than fifteen days at any one time in the free States, during the year preceding the taking of the oath—and that all lawyers shall be sworn not to prosecute any claim of a resident of a non-slaveholding State against a citizen of this State—that no slaveholder or connected in any way with any attorney or other person in such non-slaveholding State, or tating to take such oath that he be stricken from the Bar, and imprisoned in the Penitentiary if he attempt to practice thereafter."

The large building of Heyward & Co., at Fitchburg, (Mass.) was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last, involving an estimated loss of property to the amount of \$40,000. It was a very large building, occupied by Heyward & Co., for the manufacture of chairs; Haverport, Bridges & Co., car manufacturers, and J. & S. W. Parnum, mattress shop. The stock, tools, &c. of these firms were destroyed.

A Man to be Honored.—The Savannah Republican, in announcing the retirement of Mr. J. Cameron, who has been conductor of one of the passenger trains in the Central (Ga.) Railroad for ten years, and three months, adds, that during that time he has travelled rather more than 500,000 miles, or what is equal to going round the earth twenty times, and that in all that time not a single accident of any moment has happened to any individual on a train under his charge. Not only has there been no loss of life or limb, but no injury of the slightest kind has ever been sustained by passenger, engineer, or any one of the hands on a single train under his charge! Such results are worthy of being recorded; and such a man deserves a service of plate, or some similar testimonial of public respect and gratitude, quite as much as though he had been President of a bank or Mayor of a city.—*Crescent.*

Anecdote of Dr. Parkman.—Dr. Parkman, of Boston, (whose recent disappearance has produced so much excitement in that city) was one of its wealthiest citizens. His property is estimated at about half a million. He was in the habit of carrying large sums of money about his person. A gentleman who once went to him for \$1,000 states that Dr. P. answered him by thrusting out his forefinger and remarked "there is just the sum." On examination, the gentleman found that the Doctor had a thousand dollar bill wound round his finger. The Doctor was a large owner of real estate, and had numerous poor tenants, from whom he made his collections himself. He was punctilious in his business habits, but bestowed much charity in an unostentatious way. A politician once stopped him in the street, and asked him to subscribe to a fund for firing a salute in honor of some party victory. "Just step with the round the corner," said the Doctor. "Taking him up a dirty alley, through a dark doorway, and up three flights of rickety stairs, the Doctor tapped at a door, which was opened by a wretched pale-faced child. A poor woman, apparently in the last stage of consumption, was sitting propped up in bed, and feebly attempting to sew upon a shirt. There was no fire in the stove, although it was a cold March day. "Now," said the Doctor, turning to the politician, "here is \$10; you may either fire it away in powder or give it to this poor woman. I won't attempt to bias you." The Doctor darted out of the room and down stairs, leaving the non-plussed politician standing by the bedside of the invalid. He did not hesitate long as to his disposition of the money. He deposited it in the hands of the sufferer, and departed a wiser man.

We understand that the Sheriff is doing a flourishing business in Schuylkill county. The coal operators, storekeepers, and in fact all kind of business men find it impossible to go on under the present state of affairs; and that region which was lately so brisk and business-like, and to which men were flocking for employment, is becoming, in a manner, desolate and forsaken. Oh! what a blessing the Tariff of '46 showers down upon the poor man!

Touching.—Mrs. Julia Fello fell dead in the streets of Toronto, Canada, on the 22d ult., from over excitement in her efforts to procure bail for her son, a lad about 10 years old, who had been detected, with several other youths, in the act of stealing from a garden, and lodged in jail.

Waste of Human Life.—A clergyman of New Orleans, in a sermon upon the recent catastrophe on board the Louisiana, stated as a well ascertained fact, that 1100 persons perished yearly on the Western waters from steamboat casualties.—*Exchange Paper.*

Lake Superior Copper.—According to the Detroit Tribune the Cliff Mine of Lake Superior has proved to be a very profitable speculation for its owners. It is stated that it has yielded one thousand tons of ore the past season, and that the supply seems inexhaustible. The copper is shipped in large masses, some weighing as high as three tons, and the stamp work in barrels. It goes to Pittsburgh, where it is smelted into ingots, and from thence to the Atlantic cities where it meets a constant market. The yield of this thousand tons will be some seventy-five per cent, making the product of ingot copper seven hundred and fifty tons, which is worth \$30 per ton, and which shows the product of the mine for the year 1849 to be as follows:

700 tons of copper at \$30 per ton \$21,000
Deduct expenses \$7,000 per mo. \$1,000
Leaves net profit \$20,000

The stock of this company is divided into 1,000 shares, which cost originally \$14.50 per share and on which a dividend of \$20 per share will be declared this year, leaving in the Treasury money enough to nearly pay the expenses of another year.

Fate of a Philosopher.—The foreign correspondent of the Boston Post says that Dr. Dick, the celebrated Christian Philosopher, is now reduced to want, in consequence of the liberal tendency of his writings, the British government has refused to grant him a pension. It is proposed that lectures on his character and writings be delivered in the principal cities of the United States, and the proceeds applied to his benefit.

California Official Salaries.—The new constitution fixes the salary of the governor of California at \$40,000 per annum, and members of the Legislature are to have \$16 per day. The Secretary of State is to receive \$6,000 a year.

The Spirit of Abolitionism.—At a recent anti-slavery meeting at Oberlin, Ohio the following among other resolutions was adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention is full of joy at the declining state of American religion, as shown in the absence of revivals, the drooping condition of all the popular churches, and the utter extinction of many of them; the small number of candidates for the ministry at the theological seminaries, and the frequency with which the ministers escape from the sectarian pulpit into less mischievous and far more honest and laudable occupations.

And we cannot but hope and pray that, as its terrible sacraments on the hearts, the hopes and happiness of millions of slaves, whose enslavement it has so long sanctified by its fellowship, its sermons, and prayers, shall end, and it shall sink to a speedy and ignominious grave, that then it shall be followed by the coming of the kingdom of righteousness and peace, when man shall no more lift up the sword of the shackle against his fellow man; when a slave or a slaveholder shall no more be known; but when emphatically, every man, in every face, shall meet a brother and a friend.

Stage Coach Upset.—A passenger who lately went over the line from Cumberland to Wheeling, writes to the Cincinnati Gazette, that "one of the stages from Cumberland to Wheeling, was overturned and thrown down a high bank, on the night of the 28th ult. The horses were at the top of their speed, running a race. It is a miracle that any of the passengers escaped with their lives. Most of them were more or less bruised. The coach, with which the race was run, continued its way, without stopping to learn what harm was done, or whether help was needed."

Terrible Results from Using Burning Fluid.—At Derby, Ct., the wife of Roswell Bradley, was filling a lighted lamp with "burning fluid," when the fluid ignited, and producing an explosion, the fluid was thrown over Mrs. B., her two daughters, and an Irish girl, enveloping all in flames. The girl and one of the daughters died from the effects of their burns, and the other daughter is not expected to live. Mrs. Bradley was badly burned, and so was her husband in his efforts to quench the flame upon the others.—*Springfield (Mass.) Repub.*

Diabolical.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from Stratford, Conn., states that on Thursday morning 6 trees were found laid across the track of the Housatonic Railroad, and fixed so tight, by means of grooves, to the rails, that it was difficult to remove them. The particular object of the perpetrator, whoever he appears to have been, was to destroy the conductor of the express engine, hourly expected to run with the President's message to Albany, at the rate of 90 miles in 1 hour and 45 minutes.

Six Men Shot by Accident.—A passenger came on board the Albatross, at Memphis, on her last trip up, and placed a shot gun he had with him standing against the side of the cabin. Soon after starting out, the shot gun fell down and discharged itself toward the persons sitting near the stove in the main hall, six of whom were wounded by the shot—three, it is supposed, will die, and were taken ashore soon after—the others landed here in the same boat yesterday.—*Cin. Com., 27th ult.*

Melancholy Accident.—A most heart-rending accident occurred on Thursday, the 29th ult., in Unionville, Berks Co., by which a child 3 years old, only son of Mr. Thomas Lord, was instantly killed. Mr. Lord was engaged in removing the logs of an old stable, to his wood-pile. He had shouldered a log while the little boy was standing near him, and carried it to the wood-pile, leaving the child, as he thought, upon the spot he came from. He threw the log from his shoulder, without perceiving that his little boy had followed him and was upon the very spot towards which he cast it. In falling, it struck the poor child upon the head, and killed him almost instantly. The grief of the parent, upon beholding his only son lying dead before him, was agonizing in the extreme; and beyond the power of human sympathy to assuage.

Wholesale Murder.—The Marietta (O.) Republican gives an account of a most brutal and revolting murder on the 21th ult.

A man by the name of Reuben Johnston, of Knoch township, Monroe county, Ohio, attempted to kill his wife. His daughter ran to rescue her mother, when the inhuman wretch stabbed the daughter. Two others (Eliza Koons and Adam Marshall) went in to put a stop to this dreadful work, but Johnson stabbed them both, and (as is supposed) left them with the impression that he had killed the four. No reason is assigned for Johnston's course that we can learn.—Search being made, Johnston was arrested two days after, when Adam Marshall had died, and Miss Johnston, it was thought, would not recover.

Minister from Haiti to the Holy See.—It is stated in a French paper, the *Compte du Haiti*, that the Emperor Faustin I. has just despatched one of the principal members of the Haytian Senate as envoy extraordinary of the emperor of Hayti near the See of Rome. He is sent, it would seem, with a view of obtaining from the holy father the coronation of several shopkeepers and two are expected to be the next year, and the appointment to one of these bishopricks of the negro Victor, an slave of the emperor, is also expected.

Breach of Promise—Sunday Contracts.—A suit for damages for the breach of a marriage contract was lately tried in Philadelphia, where the defence set up was that the contract was made on Sunday, and therefore void. On this point the judges disagreed, the jury is thus reported:

"That the law in regard to Sunday contracts did not extend to contracts of marriage, which by many religious sects were considered as solemn sacraments, to be only sanctioned by impressive ceremonies."

"The contracts made on Sunday which are void are those relating to worldly business. To hold that marriages solemnized on that day are void, would be to disturb thousands of marriages which have been contracted, and to render illegitimate a very large number of citizens. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff for \$300."

Important Decision.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania made a few weeks since, the following important decision under the new law for protecting the rights of married women. 1. The guardianship of females under age is terminated by marriage, and the husband, before the act of 1848, relative to the rights of married women, might call on the guardian to settle his account, and pay him the balance; but that act has worked a radical change in the condition of married women. 2. By the act of 1848, a married woman must be considered as single, in regard to any estate of whatever name or sort owned by her before marriage, or which shall accrue to her during marriage, in any way; and the husband is not entitled to the possession of his wife's funds. 3. The consent of the wife that the husband shall have her funds, being a minor, is of no avail.

The great National Monument at Washington has now reached a height of fifty feet, and begins to develop itself to the eye in all the beauty of its majestic proportions. A steam engine of seventy-horse power has been erected and put in operation, by means of which blocks of several tons weight are raised to the top of the work in a minute and a half. A derrick connected with the engine affords facilities for hoisting at four different points at the same time. Several of the States have already brought to the ground their offerings of stone, and it is to be hoped that a like action will speedily be had on the part of all the members of the Confederacy. The position allotted to these stones is at each landing of the great stairway, in the wall fronting the ascent.

The Corporation of Philadelphia have taken measures to place under contract the new bridge necessary to effect a proper connection with the eastern end of the Columbia Railroad, some seven miles of which are being constructed on a new location, in order to avoid the present inclined plane.—The bridge will cross the Schuylkill at Market street.

Railroad Festival.—The Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal says the arrangements for this grand affair, which is to take place on the 18th inst., are now about completed. Nineteen railroads embracing all in the State of New York, and several out of it, are represented in the list of honorary managers, by their several officers. Some thirteen or fourteen hundred cards of invitation have been issued.

Shut out from Government.—The Eastern boundary of California is fixed by the constitution at 120 deg. West from Greenwich; the Western boundary of Deseret has been established by the people of that country at 118 deg. 30 min. This leaves a territory a degree and a half wide between the two, with no government.

Western Hog Trade.—At Cincinnati, on the 8th inst., the prices realized show an advance on previous quotations, but packers were not keen to purchase at the enhanced rates. Sales of 3800 head were made at \$2.55 and 2.90.

The Louisville Courier of the 7th inst. quotes the sale of Hogs at 2.70 net.

An American Slave Captured.—Her Majesty's ship Dart, B. Lieut. Commander E. Hill, has arrived at Portsmouth from Sierra Leone, which port she left on the 15th of October. The Flying Fish, brig, left Sierra Leone on the 11th ult., to join the Commodore down the coast.—A prize had been taken in the Congo river by the Firefly. The vessel was under American colors, and was gallantly boarded by a boat (belonging to the Firefly) under the command of Mr. T. W. Newport, acting mate, six Kroomen, and two white men, and had on board 600 slaves. Her name was the "Whig." At New York the prize taken was by the Cyclops. The Alert has also captured a vessel with 214 slaves on board.

The Hay, they do it.—The mark at a very fashionable house in the upper part of New York, which was usually very good, was found to be very poor one morning last week, looking blue, and having a waterish cast. Next morning, a milkman was arrested and asked what was the matter? His reply to the servant was—"I beg your pardon, I made a mistake. I helped you out of the Board in the House and B. and Schoolum. I will be more careful in future. I shall never be done again."

Civil War Mail.—The mail brought by the ship New York on Monday, the 10th inst., contained 13,000 letters, 10,000 of which were for New York city, and 3,000 for the interior.

Unintended Suicide.—A man in Danvers, whose name we did not learn, accidentally hung himself, yesterday morning, as is supposed. It appears that he had two sons, whose wayward course of life had occasioned him much trouble, and thinking to wean them from their dissolute habits by a stratagem—most assuredly reprehensible—threatened to hang himself; and for this purpose repaired to his barn followed by his 2 boys, who could not believe him in earnest, and putting a rope round his neck, ascended a ladder, and fastened it to the beam above. In this undertaking he accidentally slipped—the noose becoming jammed tightly. Immediate efforts were made for his relief, but life was extinct.—*Boston Trav.*

Another Fatal Explosion at New Orleans.—As the railroad cars for Carrollton were about starting on the evening of the 2d inst., the boiler of the locomotive exploded, instantly killing Jacob Hepps, the engineer, and so badly wounding John Chapman, the fireman, that he expired in a few minutes. The Bulletin says that the concussion shook every house in the neighborhood, tumbled down chimney tops, and threw portions of the engine a considerable distance from the scene of the disaster.

Death of a former U. S. Senator.—Hon. Wm. L. Hunter, L. D., died at Newport, R. I., on the 3d inst. He was elected a Senator in Congress in the year 1811, and continued to represent Rhode Island in the Senate during the ensuing nine years. In 1834 he accepted from General Jackson the appointment of Charge d'Affaires to Brazil, and in 1841 he was made Minister Plenipotentiary at that Court, where he remained till 1844.

Post-Office Robbery.—We understand that Wm. S. Hunt, postmaster at Ervina, Bucks county, was arrested on the 7th inst., and committed to jail in Doylestown, charged with robbing the mail. A portion of the stolen money was found upon him by the agent of the department, who was instrumental in securing his arrest. He had held the office for about 12 years, and is a man of 45 years of age.

New York Hotels.—The following are the assessments of the leading hotels of New York city: Astor House, \$400,000; Irving House, \$258,000; New York Hotel, \$135,000; French's Hotel, \$130,000; Howard House, \$110,000.

A Fair Exchange.—The female teacher of a country school once said to one of her visitors, "It's but little they pays me, and it's but little I teaches 'em."

The whole number of slaves in Kentucky is 195,110, which are valued at \$62,251,519.

A SHORT ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1850.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
FEBRUARY	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28		
MARCH	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
MAY	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
JUNE	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
JULY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
AUGUST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
SEPTEMBER	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
OCTOBER	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOVEMBER	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

PUBLIC SALE

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

WILL be exposed to sale, by public outcry, on the premises,

On Saturday the 22d of December, inst.

THAT DESIRABLE

PLANTATION,

Or, Tract of Land,

late the Estate of WM. SPANGLER, deceased,

situate in Freedom township, Adams county,

adjoining lands of James Bigham, John Hoffman and others, containing about

100 ACRES, more or less,

on which are erected a two-story

Stone Dwelling-house,

and Stone Kitchen.

a Stone and Frame BANK BARN, and other

out-buildings, with an excellent spring of water

near the door. The buildings are nearly

new, and the Farm is in a good state of im-

provement. There is a sufficient quantity of

Timber on the Tract, and a good proportion of

excellent Meadow ground.

Persons desirous of purchasing, will please

call on JACOB MYERS, Esq. or on the Widow

and Heirs living on the premises.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, when

terms of sale will be made known and attend-

ance given by

THE HEIRS.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Adams

county, will be offered at Public Sale, at the

same time and place, all the interest of SONIA

SPANGLER, a minor child of William Spangler,

deceased, in the lands and premises above de-

scribed—being the one undivided Eighth part of

the same.

Persons desirous of viewing the premises,

will please call on the subscriber, living

near the same, previous to the day of sale.—

Due attendance will be given, and terms made

known by

JAMES BIGHAM,

Guardian of Sophia Spangler.

Dec. 3.

18

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans'

Court of Adams county, will be exposed to

Public Sale, on the premises,

On Saturday the 22d of December next,

the Real Estate of JOHN ECKENRODE, sen.

late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county,

deceased, consisting of a

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in said township, adjoining lands of David

Deatrick, Heirs of George Wolford, deceased,

and others, containing

15 Acres, more or less.

The improvements are a two-story

Log Dwelling House,

Frame Weather-boarded STABLE, a

spring near the house, and a Young ORCHARD.

There is a portion of the land in good Meadow.

The public road from Comfort's Tavern to the

Baltimore Turnpike at White Run Bridge, passes

by said Lot.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m.—

Attendance given and terms made known by

HENRY ECKENRODE, Admr.

By the Court—H. DEXWILL, Clerk.

Nov. 25.

18

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, on

advantageous terms,

A FARM,

situate in Franklin township, Adams county,

adjoining lands of Robert Sheeky, Wm. Bailey

and Wm. Hamilton, within three miles of Get-

tsburg, containing

184 Acres and 91 Perches.

There are about 50 Acres of Woodland, and

the rest under good cultivation. There are two

DWELLING HOUSES

on the Farm, a double LOG BARN,

newly covered, with sheds around it,

two wells of water, with a pump in one of

two; a sufficient quantity of Fruit Trees, such

as Apple, Pear, Peach and Cherry. There is

Meadow sufficient to make 40 or 50 tons of

Hay yearly. About 1500 bushels of Lime have

been put on the Farm, and about 2000 Chest-

nut rails.

This would suit to be divided into two Tracts,

both of clear and wood land.

Any person wishing to purchase, will be

shown the Farm, by Abraham Trostle, residing

thereon.

GEO. TROSTLE.

Aug. 27.

18

EAGLE HOTEL,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

[FORMERLY KEPT BY JAS. A. THOMPSON.]

THE subscriber has the pleasure of an-

nouncing to his friends and the public

generally, that he has taken charge of the large

and conveniently located Hotel, in Chambers-

burg street, Gettysburg, Pa., for a number of

years under the care of JAMES A. THOMPSON,

Esq., and widely and favorably known to the

Travelling Public, as the stopping place of the

Mail Stages to and from Baltimore, York, Har-

risburg, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Frederick,

and the intermediate towns. The house has

been thoroughly repaired and re-furnished, and

nothing will be left undone in the effort to sus-

tain the high character of the House and ren-

der it worthy of the patronage of the Travel-

ling Public.

The services of attentive Servants and care-

ful Hostlers have been secured, and every re-

quisite convenience will be guaranteed to all

who may be pleased to favor me with their

patronage.

JOHN L. TATE.

Oct. 15.

18

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber,

on the South Mountain, on the 1st of Oc-

tober, a Stray

HEIFER,

of a white and brown color, about

two years old. The owner is requested to

come, prove property, and take her away.

DAVID NEWMAN.

Franklin township, Nov. 19.

4t

MACKEREL,

SHAD,

SALMON,

HERRINGS,

PICKERS,

UAMS & SIDES,

SHOULDERS,

LARD & CHEESE,

Constantly on hand

for sale by

J. PALMER & Co.,

Market Street Wharf,

PHILADELPHIA.

Sept. 10.

3m

FRESH ARRIVAL.—Just received, super-

ior Fresh MACKEREL, N. E. CHEESE,

LARD & SPERM OIL, C. A. & Fine FALF,

at reduced prices, for sale by

J. M. STEVENSON.

Oct. 24.

18

THEY'VE COME!!

NEW STORE & NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned respectfully informs his

friends and the public generally, that he

has OPENED A STORE, on the South-east

corner of the Diamond, (the building lately

used as a Hotel,) where can be found a FULL

AND COMPLETE assortment of

DRY GOODS,

For the Fall and Winter Trade,

such as

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Sateins,

Vestings, Corals, Silks, Mouslin de

Laines, Cashmeres, Alpaccas,

Calicoes, Muslins, Plaid

Linsays, Shawls,

Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Gloves,

Ribbons, Fringes, Laces,

Edgings, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Groceries, Queensware,

BOOTS, SHOES,

Cloth and Glazed CAPS, &c. &c.

As it would require too much time to enu-

merate all the names and varieties of Goods in

an advertisement, we say to all, you will be

welcomed at any time, to call and give a thor-

ough examination, as it will afford us great

pleasure in showing what we have.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in ex-

change for Goods.

By strict attention to business, and a de-

sire to give satisfaction, I hope to merit and re-

ceive a share of patronage of the public gen-

erally.

A. B. KURTZ.

Gettysburg, Sept. 17.

18

LATEST ARRIVAL!

Great Slaughter of High Prices!

THE TOWN IN COMMOTION!

NOBODY KILLED BUT SEVERAL BAD-

LY WOUNDED!

A. ARNOLD

WOULD respectfully inform his friends

and the public generally, that he has

just arrived from the cities of Philadelphia and

New York, with a large stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Which he is determined to sell lower than any

Store in the County. His stock comprises al-

most every thing that is New and Fashionable

in the Eastern markets, to wit:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sateins,

Tweeds, Ky. Jeans, Velvet Corals, Vest-

ing, Satein do., Nankin, Prints, (a large

stock,) Gingham, Alpaccas, Silks,

Mousline de Laines, Plain Jacon-

ets, Barred do., Linen Hand-

kerchiefs, Silk do., Hosiery,

Gloves, Shawls,

and a great many articles too numerous to

mention.—ALSO,

Groceries, Queensware, &c.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully in-

ited to call and see for themselves, as I am de-

termined to undersell any store in the County.

ABRAHAM ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Oct. 5.

18

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

THE subscriber, determined to retire from

business, offers his

ENTIRE STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Queensware,

Hardware, &c.

to his customers, and the public generally, from

this date, at prices to suit, without regard to cost.

His assortment is full, Goods fresh, and will be

sold LOWER than they can be had elsewhere

in the County. The public will do well to av-

ail themselves of the present opportunity.

A few barrels No. 1 fresh HERRING,

best quality, at \$5 per barrel, and 12 1/2 cts. per

dozen.

JOHN M. STEVENSON.

Sept. 3.

18

THE

WHY'S & WHEREFORE'S.

THESE are the times in which men look

for the doings of the world and general

information to the Press, which is, by-the-by,

the true path-finder for business men, as well as

those who wish to make every Penny count

most for themselves. This being the order of

the day, the undersigned wishes to keep with

the current, and at the same time give the read-

er a good hint which path to travel to make

his money count most. A few good reasons

will satisfy the reader at once why it is that

the undersigned will and can sell any gentle-

man a suit of Ready-made Clothing, from the

commonest every day suit, to a fine Sunday and

superfine wedding suit, cheaper than any other

establishment. In the first place, then, he is

able to sell cheaper than other establishments,

because he is well acquainted with his business.

He buys and sells for Cash, and knows when and

where and how to purchase his goods. "Goods

well bought are half sold." Even if he had no

advantages over any one in his line of business,

he can still undersell them, because he requires

no large profits to make up for large expenses.

He attends to his business himself, and there-

fore incurs but small expenses, comparatively

speaking, in carrying on the same. He sells

his Goods for



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, December 17, 1849.

JACOB AGNEW, Esq. has been re-appointed by the Commissioners, Mercantile Appraiser for Adams county.

The Rev. Dr. DEMAY, of Philadelphia, who had been elected Second Professor in the Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, has declined accepting the situation.

The Rev. Alexander T. Macgill, D. D. Professor in the Theological Seminary at Allegheny City, and formerly Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Carlisle, has been elected President of Washington College, in place of the Rev. Dr. McCaughey, resigned.

JAMES W. JOHNSTON, Esq. of Pennsylvania, (brother of the Governor,) has received the appointment of Consul at Glasgow. It is a very lucrative situation.

DAVID STEWART, Esq. of Baltimore, has been appointed by Gov. Thomas, of Md., to the vacancy in the United States Senate occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Gen. Benjamin C. Howard having declined to accept. Senator S. presented his credentials and was sworn in. This appointment will continue until a successor friendly to the Administration is elected by the Legislature, which convenes in a few days.

Alfred H. Smith, Esq. of Chambersburg, and C. W. Carigan, of Philadelphia, have purchased the establishment of the "Spirit of the Times," Philadelphia, lately under the charge of Col. Du Solla.

Late from Europe.

The steamer Europa arrived at Boston on the 9th, bringing Liverpool dates to the 25th ult. There has been a decline in cotton, and breadstuffs were dull.

Ledru Rollin and thirty-three other persons had been sentenced by the High Court of Versailles, France, to transportation for life, for being engaged in the June insurrection at Paris. Twenty of them were members of the Legislative Assembly.

Rome continued quiet up to the 14th. The Pope was daily expected.

Nothing further had transpired relative to the decision of the Emperor of Russia respecting Turkish affairs. Rumors of war are fast dying away. The English ships of war were anchored within the Dardanelles; the French fleet was near Smyrna.

The whole of India is in a state of profound tranquility.

The last Foreign News presents no political fact to match the importance of the fall in the price of Cotton. The most interesting piece of information is the removal of the Hungarian refugees from Widdin on the frontier to Shumla, an almost impregnable fortified town in a defile of the Balkan mountains, some 200 miles northwest from Constantinople. This is one of the strongest places in the Turkish Empire, and there the fugitives are not exposed to be pounced upon and carried off by a sudden inroad of their enemies. As they marched thither without escort, according to our dispatch, they are safe as yet from that sentence of perpetual imprisonment which the Turkish Government was said to have inflicted on them in submission to Russia. We still hope to see them in America.

Diplomatic Intercourse with Austria.

It has been suggested in letters from Washington that our Government ought to decline any further diplomatic intercourse with Austria, on account of the cruelties which have scandalized the conduct of that nation in her warfare against Hungary. The suggestion is calculated to gain a temporary approval, inasmuch as it accords with the sympathies of our people in behalf of Kossuth and his companions. It does not seem, however, to belong to the calm discretion of statesmanship.

If discriminations are made in our diplomatic relations with other nations upon grounds of sympathy or opinion, it will become difficult to determine where the line should be drawn to mark the limits of our recognition of foreign States. The enthusiasm of an ultra Democracy might refuse to hold intercourse with any monarchical government, and might claim to put under the ban of republican displeasure all nations that chose to maintain institutions different from our own. But the moral influence of a Republic such as ours is and such as it must become, can be made operative in other ways, more appropriate and more in consonance with a true self-respect. The Lynchburg Virginian, a journal of remarkable good sense, puts a case very pointedly by asking what would we think of a foreign Government which should withdraw its Ministers from Washington, and declare its intention to hold no diplomatic intercourse with the United States, because of the existence of Slavery in a large portion of the Republic. The interrogatory is well to the purpose. Self-righteousness, odious enough in an individual, becomes intolerable when it is assumed by a nation. Let us hold our own and be content. Other Governments may take care of their own responsibilities; they do not concern us, so long as we are not interfered with. There are modes enough by which the national sentiments may be made known, respecting any questions of humanity and civilization, without the need of a pragmatical affectation of one sort or another.

We regret to notice that this subject of diplomatic intercourse with Austria has been connected by some with the personage recently selected to represent this country at the Austrian Court. If that individual is to be attacked in such a way as this, we are of the opinion that those who seek thus to molest him are estimating the readiness of the American Senate at too low a grade. They may confirm or reject the appointment, according to their sense of duty and propriety; but they will not act by indirection. — PAUL ADAMS.

Congress.

EXCITING SCENES.

In our last paper we brought the balloting for Speaker up to the 7th. They were renewed on Saturday, and six ballots were had without a choice. Four more took place on Monday; and seven on Tuesday. Mr. Cobb's name was withdrawn on Saturday, and the Democrats tried several other individuals. On Tuesday, after the 39th ballot, Mr. Winthrop declined being a candidate any longer. The Whigs had a caucus on that evening, but made no nomination, and left every Whig at liberty to vote for his preference—Mr. Winthrop being out of view. The Democrats had fixed their whole strength on Mr. Brown, of Indiana, and it was generally supposed he would be elected on Wednesday morning, on the 40th ballot. The whole number of votes cast was 226—necessary to a choice 114. Mr. Brown received 112, two votes short, owing to the desertion of three Southern Democrats, Messrs. Wallace, Seldon and Bocoek. Two Whig Free Soilers (Giddings and Allen) voted for Brown, and three Democratic Free Soilers (Wilmot, King and Durkee). The Whig vote was scattered among a number of individuals.

The desertion of the three Southerners, who by their votes could have elected Brown, was owing to a discovery having been made that he had been tampering with the Free Soilers, and had written a letter to Mr. Wilmot, in which he pledged himself, if elected, so to constitute the Committees on the Judiciary, the Territories, and the District of Columbia, that the Free Soilers should have an opportunity for a fair hearing. The letter was read in the House, and created quite a scene, and both divisions of the impracticables joined in loud and open denunciation of him as attempting to practice a deception to obtain their votes. The excitement and confusion that followed, is represented to have been of the most unprecedented character. Several attempts were made to explain the meaning of the pledge given to the free soilers, which only drew forth shouts of laughter and derision, when Mr. Brown finally withdrew his name from the canvass, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY.

The scene of this day in the House of Representatives was much worse than Wednesday. There were the most exciting speeches, interlarded with oaths, threats of disunion, displays of rancor and animosity, and almost a game of fist-cuffs—rendering the whole proceedings most disgraceful to the Representatives of the people.

When the House met, Mr. Brown, of Miss. submitted a resolution that the Hon. Howell Cobb, of Ga., be chosen Speaker of the House for the 31st Congress. This gave rise to considerable and very exciting debate—the Southerners taking the broad ground, and asserting in the most emphatic manner, that if there was any attempt to abolish Slavery in the District, or interdict it in the Territories, the Union would be dissolved by the South. Messrs. Toombs and Stephens, of Ga., and Mr. Colcock, of S. C. were the principal speakers, and their violent declarations were frequently cheered by the Southern men, who declared themselves in earnest, and they would teach the North they were. Mr. Baker, of Ill. made a very patriotic speech in favor of the Union, and said it could not be dissolved, and would not be—that South Carolina tried it 18 years ago, and she has not yet done it—she cannot do it. In reply to this, Mr. Colcock said the whole South would make common cause.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Duer, of N. Y. made some allusion to the position of gentlemen by their action and remarks as disunionists. He was here asked to point out such a man, and he pointed to Mr. Meade, of Va. This latter gentleman made some remark of an offensive character in reply, when Mr. Duer called him a liar. Here a scene occurred never before witnessed in the Hall. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House repaired to the door with the mace, and could with difficulty restrain the gentlemen on the floor. Indeed it was apprehended that there would be a general affray. The scene died description.

After comparative order was restored, the House proceeded, for the 41st time, to vote for Speaker. It was again unsuccessful—being scattered among 30 individuals. Mr. Winthrop and Mr. Cobb were the highest, the former receiving 59 votes, and the latter 40. Mr. Stevens, of Pa. received 4 votes. The House then adjourned.

FRIDAY.

A variety of propositions were made, but all voted down, until the House finally resolved to proceed to the election of a Speaker, and continue its efforts to effect such an election without debate from any member until an election was effected. The House then resumed the voting for Speaker; and after three ballots without a choice, the House adjourned until Saturday. The last ballot (44th) Lin Boyd, of Ky. received 52; Stanley, of N. C. 49; Winthrop of Mass. 27; Potter, of Ohio. 22; Stevens, of Pa. 12. The rest were scattered among 16 individuals. The House appears as far off a choice of Speaker as ever.

The National Intelligencer of Thursday says that the intrigue between Mr. Brown and Mr. Wilmot, shocked all honorable minds on both sides of the House, and drew forth the strongest expressions of indignation and disgust, and produced a scene unparalleled by anything which has ever before been witnessed in the halls of Congress. It adds:—"The disreputable character of this transaction, so new in our legislative annals, requires no comment from us to draw down on it the odium which it deserves; that task was abundantly performed by the Members of the House who gave utterance to their feelings in public debate yesterday."

Small Pox.—This loathsome disease is spreading into the interior of Ohio. The Batavia Courier of the 6th instant, states that it is prevailing to a considerable extent in Clermont county, in the neighborhoods of Amelia, New Richmond and other places in the southern part of the county.

Mr. Clay.

A Washington letter to the N. York Tribune says, that Mr. Clay called upon the President once or twice during the past week, and their intercourse was of the most cordial and unreserved character. Towards the Administration, Mr. Clay entertains none other than the kindest feelings, and in all measures involving Whig principles, the sage of Ashland will be first among the foremost sustaining and supporting him.

The steamer Ohio arrived at N. York on the 9th in 5 days from Havana, bringing 143 passengers, 80 of whom are from California. She brings the California and Pacific coast mails, and \$250,000 of gold dust belonging to the passengers. The steamer Falcon had arrived at Havana on the 2d, with 125 passengers from California, and half a million dollars' worth of gold, one half of which came to New York, the balance to New Orleans.

A stranger, supposed to be a German, aged about 45 years, died in the street at Philadelphia on the 7th inst. from strangulation by a piece of raw beef-steak which he was eating while passing along! There was nothing about him by which his name or residence could be ascertained.

The two young Sandwich Island Princes, who came in with Mr. Judd, sailed from New York on Wednesday for France, with that gentleman. They are named Kamehameha, and are aged respectively 18 and 20 years. They are tall and finely formed; their eyes are dark and piercing, and their hair straight and black as a raven's wing. They speak English fluently, and have been liberally educated.

On the 1st inst. there was a most destructive tornado at St. Charles, Louisiana. An engineer, and 15 slaves belonging to Madame Panis, were killed.

Hon. J. P. Bigelow was re-elected Mayor of Boston on Monday, receiving 4,600 votes out of 5,978 votes cast. The Whigs were successful in every ward of the city.

The U. S. Mint at Philadelphia commenced the issue last week of a new gold coin; the double eagle, of the value of \$20.

The "Spirit of Jefferson," Charlottesville, Va., says that at the last term of their County Court, there were present in that town thirteen gentlemen of and above 70 years of age, and eight of 80 and over.

Mr. Michael Tice, residing near Myers-town, Lebanon county, while at work with his threshing machine on Thursday week, was caught in the machinery, and so much injured that he died in a few hours. He leaves a wife and thirteen children!

Sensible.—Several marriage notices lately sent for publication, were accompanied by requests to enter the bridegroom's names on our list of subscribers.—Bucks County Intelligencer.

This we call a sensible remark, and no mistake. It is not to be expected that every young man shall take a paper while living in his father's house; but when he is about to forsake it and "cleave unto a wife," if he can content himself without a paper in the house, we warn all the dear ladies to be cautious, and remedy the defect in their lord's character as soon as possible. So says the Pottstown Ledger.

The Home Journal.

This excellent newspaper, says the Lancaster Tribune, will enter upon a new volume on the first of January next. The Journal under the control of Messrs. Willis and Morris, has acquired within the short space of a few years, a reputation of which longer established papers might feel proud. The next volume promises to be more than usually brilliant. Besides the original productions of the editors, the foreign and Domestic correspondence of a large list of contributors, the *spice* of the European and American Magazines, selections from the most interesting publications of the day will frequently be given. Such features as have been found worthy to be retained, and new ones added.

The Belles of our Times, by X. P. Willis; Brief novels, and piquant stories; Sparkling wit and amusing anecdotes; News and gossip of the Parisian papers; Personal sketches of public characters; The stirring scenes of New York City; A chronicle of the news for ladies; The fashions and fashionable gossip; The facts and outlines of news; The pick of English information and brilliancy; The wit, humor, and pathos of the times; Essays on life, literature, society and morals.

The Journal is published at \$2 per year by Morris and Willis, New York.

Mr. Clay.—A Washington letter, alluding to the great men of the Senate, says:

"But first and foremost among all towers the Great Statesman of Kentucky, H. Clay. He drops into the House to see what is going on, but there soon gathers around him a group, which prevents him from seeing much beyond it. He is watched and noted by everybody. Time deals gently with him. His health and spirits are good, his step firm, and he looks like having a long lease of his life even now."

Great Sale of Shaws.—A public sale of costly India Camell's hair shaws took place in New York on Monday. There were 155 sold in all. One of them, white, brought \$870; another white one, \$175. A large number were sold at prices ranging from \$100 to \$300, while some went off as low as \$15. This is the first sale of the kind that has taken place in this country.

We learn from the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth that the Convention now having under revision the Constitution of the State of Kentucky have inserted a clause, by a vote of 76 yeas to 17 nays, declaring Preachers and Ministers of the Gospel ineligible to seats in the Legislature.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

One of the legacies of the Mexican War, a war undertaken, as we have always maintained, for purposes of political ambition, but unsuccessfully, as the result unexpectedly showed, is the provision of a government for the Territories of California and New Mexico. Out of this arises, to be settled as it best can, the vexed question of Slavery, which has heretofore been a fruitful cause of excitement and ill feeling, and which always promised more injury to the existence of this people as a United Nation, than any other cause likely to arise in its legislation. It is needless to say that the agitation of this question in regard to the new Territories, has given rise to more than ordinary feeling; which has been exhibited by the extremes of both the North and the South, in a manner deserving the reprehension of every right-thinking man.

A proof of this is evident in the late attempts to select a Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington. We there find some men from the North, refusing to vote for any man for that office, who will not give distinct pledges to place certain important committees under their control, and also some from the South, refusing to vote for a Northerner, even though he belongs to the same political party with them, under the fear that he might not arrange the committees to suit their purposes and ends.

These two parties make the question of Slavery override every other consideration; and they are both fanatical, and fanatical to the full extent of the word. The course of the Abolitionists we have always looked upon with regret—we have opposed their schemes as being wild and ruinous—and we have listened with some degree of patience, to the violent language in which they have been denounced as fanatics, by men of the South; but we expect to hear no more such, unless it should be considered safe for people who live in glass houses, to throw stones. We think the late conduct of some Southern members of Congress, displays as much fanaticism, which has taken the shape of Slavery-frenzy, as any we have been accustomed to condemn in the North. The course of these Southerners points to something which good men need but to hear named, in order to condemn, and which, as yet, the distinctive Free Soil party have not avowed, viz. the dissolution of the Union. The discussion of this question, is a consequence of the agitation of the other. Whether these excessively enthusiastic, chivalric gentlemen mean what they say, when they proclaim their determination to dissolve the Union in a certain contingency, or whether their expressions are to be considered as merely indicative of the high degree of attention they bestow upon that peculiar style of speaking, which was once called the "western oriental," we do not know, but we do suppose that if the difficulty of accomplishing, what they vauntingly make known their determination to do, be presented to them, their courage may likely cool, reason may regain its place, and they may wisely determine that the safest and most creditable course they could pursue, would be to submit the decision of the question to Congress, the tribunal to which it properly belongs, and bow obediently to its decision. We hear so much said of dissolving the Union, that the impression appears to be general, that the bands which unite us can be burst in an instant by a mere pronouncement, and that a dissatisfied party has only to determine not to be bound by the law, in order to render that law powerless.

This, we understand, is the position of some Southerners, and we fear too many, for the good of the South: that if Congress should pass a law prohibiting Slavery from California and New Mexico, they will dissolve the Union—that is, they will avoid complying with the laws of the land by destroying the Government. The Constitution has wisely provided for such a contingency, and has instituted a Supreme Court, whose duty it is to examine the constitutionality of such acts of Congress as are disputed on that ground, and whose decision on the question is absolute with regard to their repeal or existence. If it should pronounce a law of Congress unconstitutional, the law would be, from that moment, null and void.—But this peaceful and reasonable mode of redressing grievances does not suit the belligerent tastes of the inhabitants of the "Sunny South"; and the determination of some of them appears to be to dissolve the Union, if Congress should pass a law which they disapprove. But can they do this? Has Congress no power to compel obedience? If not, Congress is not the supreme Legislative power of the land, as the Constitution declares it is, and our Government, like the Old Confederation, is a "rope of sand." But, in our opinion, all legislative powers granted in the Constitution are "vested in a Congress of the United States," and Congress does possess power to carry its laws into effect. And in this respect does our present system mainly differ from the Confederation. Its fault—a fault which rendered it powerless—was, that its action required the co-operation of every State to carry it into complete effect, and one State might, by its action, thus defeat, as far as itself was concerned, the operation of any law. The evil effects of this system became evident immediately. All was disorder. There was no supreme power. The laws of the Union "were mere recommendations, which the States observed or disregarded at their option," and there was "no indication of national disorder, poverty and insignificance, that could befall a community so peculiarly blessed with natural advantages as they were, which did not turn a part of the dark catalogue of their public misfortunes." In view of consequences of this kind, our present Constitution was adopted, which remedied the evil by carrying the legislation of Congress to the persons of the citizens instead of to the States, as before, and by the interposition of magistrates compelling every individual in the land to obey its laws—so that Congress is supreme within the limits of its powers as conferred in the Constitution. The Confederation operated upon the States, as such, and required their concurrence separately to its laws. The present Constitution does not allow the States, as such, to approve or reject its laws, but makes obedience to them obligatory upon every citizen. The States are so far inferior to Congress, that in case of a conflict of laws between them, the State must yield. Every opposition to a law of Congress, which has not been pronounced unconstitutional by the proper tribunal, will draw down upon the offender or offenders the whole weight of the Union in defence of its rights and dignity.

Now suppose Congress should pass a law prohibiting Slavery from the Territories of New Mexico and California, as it has done "Times without number" in relation to other Territories, and a part of the South, or a single State of the South, were to nullify, proclaim their intention to secede from the Union, and were to take measures to set at naught its laws, the Supremacy of the Union would necessarily be asserted, and its power would be brought to bear upon the refractory portion to compel obedience. If any effort were made to prevent by force the officers of the Union from carrying its laws into execution, its rights would be maintained by force, and bloodshed would be the result.—This is an evil most earnestly to be deprecated, and should be avoided; but if it should come, those would be to blame who invited the contest. Eventually the Union, as the stronger, stronger in might and stronger in right, would prevail, and the majesty of the law would be obeyed.

The doctrine here urged is, that no State can secede from the Union, and is sustained by a decision of the Supreme Court of the U. States, when they observed that "a State had no more power to impair an obligation into which she herself had entered, than she had to impair the contracts of individuals." When a State enters the Union it incurs an obligation to obey the laws of the Union, and the Union, in return, promises protection and freedom. The obligation is mutual, and is made at the moment of admission, and never can be dissolved by the State. Not only then can a single State not withdraw, but a compact between two or more, for the same purpose, is open to the same objection; for the Constitution provides that "no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts." In this way the Constitution provided for its own defence and existence. Without a power of this kind, of compelling its laws to be respected, it would be an object of contempt and powerless for good. One power must be inferior, for an *imperium in imperio* is a political monster, which would belch forth destruction; and would ruin while attempting to preserve. That inferiority belongs to the States, and the conduct of all should be in view of the fact.—No one desires to see brothers cut the throats of brothers. The idea is shocking to every man with human feelings. In order to avoid this distressing calamity, implicit obedience should be paid to the law of Congress, or in case of supposed injury a peaceful mode of redress is pointed out and should be pursued. This course is required of us all in good faith and by good policy.

Another Dead Lock.—The Ohio Legislature has not yet been able to organize. Like Congress, it is a dead lock, but from a different cause, a contest for a seat in the Senate. There is both a Whig and Democrat claimant for the Hamilton county seat, and both have been allowed to take their seats, but the speaker *pro tem.* recognizes the Democratic claimant as the member. The Whigs propose that neither claimant shall be allowed to vote until the question as to who is entitled to the seat is decided, and this being refused, they decline going into an election for speaker, consequently the Governor's message cannot be received. The difficulty arises out of the dispute as to the constitutionality of the apportionment law, which makes two districts out of Hamilton county. The Whig claims his seat as the representative of the first district under this law, whilst the Democrat claims his election as the representative of the whole county. —Sun.

Hungarians Arrived.—Colonel J. Pragay and Major Fernet, of the Hungarian army, arrived by the Europa. The former was colonel under Klapka, at the siege of Comorn, and was present in thirty-eight battles, and has with him the highest testimonials of his valor and worth. The latter was in private life until the revolution, when he entered the army, and soon rose to the rank of Major of civil engineers.

Pennsylvania Iron.—We understand that the board of Canal Commissioners, at their meeting in Philadelphia on Tuesday last, entered into a contract with the Mount Iron works, at Danville, Columbia county, and the Phoenixville Works, in Chester county, for the amount of iron rails necessary to lay the track of the railroad to avoid the Inclined Plane at the Schuylkill. The contract price is \$50 per ton delivered.

Fire at Boston.—The livery stable of Healey & Spalding, in Tremont street, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, with about 25 carriages, from 20 to 30 sleighs, a large number of robes, and harnesses. Among the sufferers were several physicians, whose vehicles were kept on the premises. No insurance. Two houses adjoining, occupied by poor people, were also damaged.

Baltimore Price Current.

Corn,	4 65 to 4 75
Wheat,	1 00 to 1 10
Rye,	56 to 57
Corn,	45 to 50
Oats,	30 to 32
Beef Cattle,	4 00 to 6 75

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. FREDERICK ENEHART, of Germany township, to Miss ELIZABETH STRICKLAND, of Mountjoy township.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. DANIEL LACER, of Menallen township, to Miss HARRIET DOLE, of Franklin township.

On the same day, by the Rev. Mr. Dyson, Mr. OSIAS FENNER, to Miss SARAH A. LISHUT—both of this county.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller, Mr. SINGLETON EICHORITZ, to Miss MARIA KISO—both of this county.

DIED.

On Wednesday evening last, very suddenly, Mr. QUINCY ANDERSON, of this borough, aged about 57 years. He had just returned on that day from Georgetown, and was sitting at the supper table with his family, when, without any premonitory symptom, he fell back in his chair, and, uttering a single groan, expired almost instantly. His loss will be deeply felt by his friends. He was a generous, noble-hearted man, a kind husband and obliging friend, and withal an exemplary member of the Church of Christ.

On the 11th inst., near this place, Mrs. EVE BEAUM, widow of Mr. Thomas Beard, deceased, aged about 40 years.

On Wednesday last, Mr. ADAM CARL, of Berwick township, in the 74th year of his age.

On Thursday last, after a lingering illness, Mr. ABRAHAM RIFE, sen. of Union township, aged about 68 years—long a highly respectable citizen of that township.

On Saturday last, Mr. — NERY, of this borough.

New & Elegant Books FOR THE HOLYDAYS. JUST OPENED AT KELLER KURTZ'S Cheap Book Store, opposite the Bank.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received, in addition to his former stock, the largest variety and most elegant assortment of

Annals, Albums, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn-Books, Poets, & Choice Religious Books, in fine bindings, ever brought to this market—amongst which will be found:

Leaflets of Memory, an illuminated annual for 1850, edited by R. Cones, M. D., royal octavo, printed in the best manner, on snow white paper, illustrated with 12 mezzotint engravings and illustrations, and bound in the best style.

The Poet's Offering for 1850, edited by Mrs. S. J. Hale, best binding, 14 plates, not only an exceedingly beautiful, but a very valuable book.

Gem of the Season, 1850, 16 plates, a most elegant book.

The Souvenir Gallery, an illustrated gift book. Women of the Scriptures, 18 superb engravings on steel. Scenes in the life of the Saviour. Scenes in the life of the Apostles.

Harvest Gleanings; The Snow Flake; Friendship's Offering; The Gift of Friendship; The Keepsake of Friendship; The Amaranth; The Golden Gift; The Ivy Wreath; The Garland; The Rose of Sharon; The Token; The Gem; The Young Lady's Offering; The Young Lady's Friend; Christmas Blossoms; Apples of Gold in Pictures of Silver; Religious Keepsake; The Forget Me Not; The Rosemary; Flora's Gem; The Ladies' Scrap Book; Poems of Amelia; The Works of Lord Byron; Poetical Works of Mrs. Hemans, Landon, Milton, Young, Pope, Scott, &c. &c. The above list comprises but a small portion of our Gift Books.

In addition to our Stock of Books, we have just received a large assortment of

FANCY STATIONERY, comprising Writing Desks and Cases, Dressing Cases, Card Cases, Pocket and Pen Knives, of the finest quality, Pearl, Ivory, and Bone Paper Knives, Portfolios, Patent Pen Makers, Gold Pens, Pocket Books, Portfolios, with a full assortment of elegant Note Paper, Envelopes, Motto Wafers, choice Letter and Foolscap Paper, and many other articles in the Fancy and Staple Stationery line, &c. &c.

Store open on Christmas-day. We will most cheerfully show our Books without cost, so that persons desirous of ascertaining the prices and character of our books, are cordially invited to call and examine.

KELLER KURTZ, Bookseller and Stationer.

Dec. 17.

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PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. DANIEL DUNN, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 10th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district; and GEORGE SMYSEN and JAMES McDIVITT, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 21st day of January next—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM PICKES, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 17, 1849.

PLANE'S WORM VERMIFUGE.—The following order shows at once the demand for and the excellence of this great medicine. Certificates have been so multiplied in favor of this Vermifuge, that we consider it unnecessary to add any more.

"York, July 25th, 1847. "J. Kidd & Co.—The Vermifuge left us on sale some time ago by your agent, is all sold. It sells very rapidly, and gives great satisfaction. As we are entirely out of the article, and having frequent calls for it, you will please send us some immediately.

C. A. MORRIS & CO."

For sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg; CALDWELL & KNOWS, Ardenville; JOHN McKNIGHT, Bendersville; JACOB S. HOLLINGER, Heidlersburg; HOLTZINGER & FENNER, York Springs; JACOB ACHACON, Hampton; J. S. HILDEBRAND, East Berlin; H. SUMNER, Littlestown. Dec. 17.

COACH MAKING.
THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the **COACH MAKING BUSINESS**, at No. 101, Broadway, New York street, (formerly Boxington's) where he has on hand and will manufacture to order
CARRIAGES,
Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.
all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. **ESTD** Call and judge for yourselves.
LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

PURIFY!

For LIFE and HEALTH are in the BLOOD.

There is but one of all the various reported purgatives, the Purifiers of the Blood, that begins to possess genuine Purifying and Healing Virtues.

**BRANT'S INDIAN
PURIFYING EXTRACT.**

The Purifying Extract is prepared from Vegetables, and contains no poisons, and long standing diseases of the blood, without pain, purging, sickness or debility. It cures, straggles, impurities, makes new healthy blood, and gives new vigor and age life to

HUNDREDS—THOUSANDS
have been cured the past and present years, of diseases of the blood, by *his Purifier*—and such cures were made less by the use of

Four Times Less Quantity, and at
Four Times Less Cost,

than such diseases can be cured by *Sarsaparilla*, or any other remedy that has been as yet offered to the public.

We wish it were possible to publish to the world, at your view, the

MANY THOUSANDS
that are now living and enjoying GOOD HEALTH, who acknowledge themselves indebted to the purifying and healing efficacy of *Brand's Indian Purifier*. This **PURIFIER** cures

THE WORST SCROFULAS,
and all impure diseases of the blood, viz.: *Scald-Head, Sulphureum, Kermatitis, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face,*

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED.
 It is a question of no small importance for the afflicted to decide, which of all the *scarsapilla*s and other remedies is the best. We have the honor to announce that **THE PUREST AND MOST CURATIVE** We say, *Frank's Indian Purifier* is cheaper and more curative than any other. One bottle of it, which can be bought for *ten dollars*, contains *Poor's Tincture* as much *medicated* *scarsapilla* as *ten* bottles of *Scarsapilla*, which also costs *ten dollars*. But, for the same dollar, *Frank's* is as clear as *ten* dollar a bottle, so *Frank's Purifier* would be *ten* fold *stronger* a bottle, because the *Purifier* contains *GREATER MEDICAL EFFICACY* than *scarsapilla*, then *scarsapilla* should be sold at *twenty five cents a bottle*, to be as *cheap* as the *scarsapilla*. *Frank's* has *more* *power* and *medicated* *scarsapilla* than *any* other. *Frank's* has *more* *power* and *medicated* *scarsapilla*, we shall therefore show how much disease has been cured
BY ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH:
 The first case we state: is the cure which was effected in *Frank's* *House of Home*, *Oneida Co., N. Y.* and we risk not any of our veracity, when we say that this is the *most, unlooked for and hopeless* case of one of the
Most Horrid Scrofulas
 that ever has been cured since the world was created, and this was cured by *THE TINKER* *Less* of *Frank's Purifier*, and at *Less* cost, than ever a cure half so *great* and *happy* was effected by *any* *other* *medicine* as much *scarsapilla*. For full particulars, see *Pamphlet*.
 Mr. *Hickin* states that he had been confined to his bed *ten* *years*, and nearly expected to live *twenty* *years* longer, when he was cured by *Frank's Purifier*. His neck was eaten nearly off from ear to ear—his legs eaten through the *Wundpills*—his ear nearly eaten out—the use of one was *destroyed*—an ulcer, as large as a *man's* head, and nearly eaten through the *ulcers* and there was on him in *many* places.
Twenty Large, Deep, Discharging Ulcers,
 which the *first* bottle in use, enabled him to get off of his bed while he had been confined twenty months—the second bottle enabled him to get out of his house—the third bottle enabled him to walk two miles, and that the *next* one cured him.
 ONLY TWELVE BOTTLES,
 cured all the *ulcers*, and restored him to health and strength, so that he was able to work and build a new house, as he had formerly done.
 The cure is effected by **FOURTEEN RESPECTABLE**

WITNESSES: viz., by *Ibid.*, Thos. Wilkins, one of the most respectable physicians of Rumbey; by Mr. G. B. Brown, surgeon, and lawyer of the West India Guild—by Messrs. Russell & Leonard, wholesale and retail druggists; and by eleven other persons all residents of Rumbey.

SCROFULA & ERUPTIONS.

The T. M. Bank, District Assistant, N. Y. wrote in April, 1846 that the *most extensive* of BRANT'S MEDICINE had obtained for it a noble cure *all others remedied*; and that *one pair of the blood, SARSAPILLA*.

His opinion, on the 29th of July, 1845, that a gentleman asked him whether to what he had better give his child a new remedy (*Leprosy*). He recommended BRANT'S SYMPHONIC MEDICINE (which was prepared) free of charge, as *not having venereal taints*, in which disease it has been used with great effecting. He also recommended BRANT'S HYPOCRATIS EXTRACT in a decided and potent case of scrofula in the growth of the neck. The result was a complete cure in a few days after its commencement. It was equally useful for eruptions, and the general health was improved. "Two or three bottles effected a permanent cure."

REVEREND CURED.

"The Rev. Richard Dunning, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Albany, U. S. A. Minister, N. Y. who lives in Albany, Albany first received a letter from Dr. Chas. H. Dunning, relative to the cure of his scrofulous eruption, which was cured by the use of Brant's Sympheonic Medicine in the Church. Some years since he had to have one of his legs cut off, on account of a consumption of the bone. The cure of his scrofulous eruption, and about to be amputated, I recommended Brant's Sympheonic Medicine."—*Albany Recorder*.

THREE BOTTLES OF BRANT'S MEDICINE—I AND ALL HOPE FOR YOUR recommendation in your Medicine, and I can now say, that with the blessing of God, it had effected a cure of my leg." See Pamphlet for full particulars.

Chronic Rheumatism.

Capt. Isaac Knapen, St. William street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Remained so long years, by best Medical Advice, and some bleeding, that even externally cured.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Doct. Nathan Russell, of Stamford, Conn., one of the ablest and most respectable Physicians was afflicted with Liver Complaint many years, and was pained in the right side of the chest, and in the back. We could not find him, till we were successful.

P. O. CHAS. H. DUNNING, N. Y. City, N. Y. 1847.
MESSRS. M. T. MULLICHILL & CO. NEW YORK.

[illegible]

A WAR BLAST FROM TEXAS.

The General Government Threatened.—The ire of the Sovereign State of Texas has been awakened by the prospects of losing that part of New Mexico which is claimed by her, and she breathes defiance and war against the General Government if the claim shall be disallowed. This is a bold beginning for nearly the youngest member of the confederacy, and shows a bright promise of her spunk when she grows up to be as big as her older sisters. The Governor, in his message to the Legislature, says if the United States persist in their claim to the territory, it imposes upon the Legislature the duty of adopting energetic and efficient measures to protect the rights of Texas, to acquit herself of what is due to her dignity and honor. He recommends that ample power be conferred on the Executive of the State, and ample means be placed at his disposal, and that it be expressly required of him to raise the proper issue and contest it, not demonstrating by argument the justness of their claim, nor by reference to their statutes, but with the *whole power and resources of the State*. The result of any legislation short of this, he says, will be barren and profitless. How the power and the resources of the State are to be applied is divulged in the Houston Telegraph, in commenting upon the message. It says:

"The public lands in that section [Santa Fe] were all pledged for the payment of the national debt of Texas, and if the General Government should rob the State of their lands, it should be arrayed in the Supreme Court of the nation as a thief, and like a thief, it should be compelled to pay a proper forfeit. Texas will maintain her rights against every adverse claimant. If the General Government will place itself in the position that Mexico occupied before annexation, Texas will be forced by circumstances beyond her control, to resume her old position. She was then at war with Mexico, and if the General Government assumes the position of Mexico, Texas will be at war with her. The result is inevitable."

South Carolina leaving the Union is nothing to the "Lone Star" arraying herself in this formidable manner against the General Government. But very alarming as the prospects appear of a war in that quarter the Governor prudently leaves an escape from the impending danger. After all these hostile movements he adds—

"It might not be unwise to despatch a commissioner to Washington city to acquaint the Federal Government with such determination as the State may adopt, to the end that another and fair opportunity be afforded it to render us justice."

We decidedly agree with Gov. Wood that it would not be unwise to do so; nay, further, we think that it would be a very proper act of discretion. The trenchant blade of war may cut the knot of this difficulty, but argument will untangle it entirely.

Cholera in the East Indies.—According to the last accounts, the Cholera has proved fearfully fatal at Siam.

A correspondent of the Straits Times writes,—"I regret to say that the cholera, that awful visitation of God, has, in its onward march, reached Bangkok and made most fearful ravages among its thoughtless multitudes. On Sunday, the 17th of June, a few cases occurred within the city walls and near the palace; by the Tuesday following it had so increased that 80 bodies were taken to a single 'wat' for burning. On Thursday, Friday and Saturday it raged so that its horrors are beyond all description. You could not walk out, even for a short distance, without witnessing the dead bodies lying in all directions, and seeing persons attacked walking from one place to another, who perhaps oftentimes never reached their homes."

So great was the number of deaths, that they found it impracticable to burn them all, and many were buried, and multitudes more thrown into the river, just as they had died. You may form some conception of the numbers by knowing that in many of the wats 400, or nearly that, were burned in a day.—They were brought and laid in piles and fuel applied, when they were consumed like heaps of logs. No parade; no funeral; no other object than to hasten them away to the wat, where they often were left to be burned by those who would attend to it, or left to putrify on the ground. Perhaps in the three days last mentioned not less than 2,000 to 3,000 died daily; and at the end of twelve days it was known that more than 20,000 had fallen victims to its fearful ravages. Since that time it has very much abated, but has by no means ceased.

Among those who have died very few were of the highest classes; however among that small number was Khan Khun Bodin, a noble of high rank and great influence, a man of age and experience, who was Commander-in-chief of His Majesty's forces in the late war in Cochinchina. The mortality is said to have been not so great among the inhabitants. It is thought that within a radius of 25 or 30 miles not less than 30,000 have been swept off by this fatal scourge within the last 2 or 3 weeks. The Singapore authorities have directed all vessels from Siam to be examined, and those with a foul bill of health to be placed in quarantine."

Licenses to sell intoxicating drinks are granted in but four towns in Rhode Island, this year, viz: Smithfield, Foster, West Greenwich and Cranston.

Austria and Hungary.—Nine court-martial sentences of a recent date have just been published. Four individuals have been sentenced to death by powder and lead, and the remainder to various terms of imprisonment. Three of the parties so sentenced were members of a tribunal under the Revolutionary Government at Grosswardein.

A lady named Korosz, aged 60 years, and the mother of 3 children, has been tried by a court-martial at Reteg, in Transylvania, for holding in her possession 2 handsome fowling-pieces, left by her husband six years since. Instead of being publicly flogged, she has been condemned to 3 weeks' imprisonment in irons, and to be deprived of food 2 days in each week!

The Jews of Buda having been found unable to pay the lines in which they were invited, it has been determined to divide the two and a half millions fine among all the Jewish communities in Hungary, excepting those of Presburg and Temeswar.

Sad News from the Army.—We learn that intelligence has been received at the War Department of the death of 2 young officers lately attached to the Fourth Military Department of the Army. On the 26th of September last, Brevet Captain W. H. Warner, of the Topographical Engineers, was murdered by the Indians, on the Upper Sacramento, in California; and on the 16th October, Brevet Captain Herman Thorn, of the second infantry, while in command of the escort with the Collector for the district of Monterey, was drowned whilst crossing the Colorado river, near the mouth of the Gila. The Indians who made the attack upon Capt. Warner consisted of a party of 25; and they shot him down whilst he was leading a command, 8 arrows having entered his body, and 1 passing entirely through it. The loss of these meritorious officers will be severely felt, not only in their own corps, but in the whole service, and particularly that portion of it now serving on the Pacific.—*Nat. Int.*

Among the passengers by the Crescent City is Mr. G. P. Judd, Minister of Finance at the Sandwich Islands. He is accompanied by Alexander Liholiho, heir apparent of the Hawaiian throne, and his brother Lot Kamehameha. The object of Mr. Judd's visit to the United States and Europe at this period has reference to the late outrages of the French at the Sandwich Islands.—*Id.*

Cattle Raising in Texas.—Mr. John Dunman, on the San Jacinto river, had in 1837 thirty-three head of cattle. His stock of cattle now numbers over three thousand head—all the increase of his original stock of thirty-three head. Out of this stock he has, in the mean time, supported a large family and supplied himself with a good stock of horses, sheep, goats, &c. We challenge the world to beat this.—*Texas Advocate.*

Chinese Slaves in California.—The number of Chinese arriving in California at last accounts was said to be enormous. A letter from thence says that they are brought in cargoes by English vessels, and sold as servants to the highest bidder, on the Cooley system, a shade less than absolute slavery. This is a species of trade that will soon get its quietus from the State Government.

Horrible Sufferings of a Brute.—Last Tuesday the up-train cars, between Philadelphia and Reading, some 15 miles below Reading, ran over the legs of an ox, immediately above the knees, crushing the flesh and bones to atoms, leaving the legs from the knees hanging by the skin. The ox was attempting to walk on the stumps, and one of the passengers having a pair of pistols with him, fired two shots into his head without killing him. The ox by this time had worked his way to the edge of a perpendicular wall of thirty feet, and it was concluded to throw him over it. The fall did not kill him; he was making exertions still to escape, and finally worked himself to a small bank, over which he rolled into the Schuylkill, and which probably ended his life.

Last Out.—Among the many queer projects which our Southern friends have conceived since the beginning of the slavery agitation, the most absurd is a bill brought forward in the Legislature of Georgia, on Nov. 26, by Mr. Jones, of Paulding. The following are the main features of this singular whimsy:

"All goods, merchandise, or other articles, of whatever description, produced or manufactured in non-slaveholding States, shall be taxed 50 per cent. on the original cost thereof, when brought within this State—that all merchants and tradesmen shall make oath that they have not spent more than fifteen days at any one time in the Free States, during the year preceding the taking of the oath—and that all lawyers shall be sworn not to prosecute any claim of a resident of a non-slaveholding State against a citizen of this State—that he is not associated or connected in any way with any attorney or other person in such non-slaveholding State, or failing to take such oath that he be stricken from the Bar, and imprisoned in the Penitentiary if he attempt to practice thereafter."

The large building of Heyward & Co., at Fitchburg, (Mass.) was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last, involving an estimated loss of property to the amount of \$80,000. It was a very large building, occupied by Heyward & Clark, for the manufacture of chairs; Davenport, Bridges & Co., car manufacturers, and J. & S. W. Putnam, machine shop. The stock, tools, &c. of these firms were destroyed.

A Mantle Honored.—The Savannah Republican, in announcing the retirement of Mr. J. C. Cameron, who has been conductor of one of the passenger-trains in the Central (Ga.) Railroad for ten years and three months, adds, that during that time he has travelled rather more than 500,000 miles, or what is equal to going round the earth twenty times, and that in all that time not a single accident of any moment has happened to any individual on a train under his charge. Not only has there been no loss of life or limb, but no injury of the slightest kind has ever been sustained by passenger, engineer, or any one of the hands on a single train under his charge! Such results are worthy of being recorded; and such a man deserves a service of plate, or some similar testimonial of public respect and gratitude, quite as much as though he had been President of a bank or Mayor of a city.—*Crescent.*

Anecdote of Dr. Parkman.—Dr. Parkman, of Boston, (whose recent disappearance has produced so much excitement in that city) was one of its wealthiest citizens. His property is estimated at about half a million. He was in the habit of carrying large sums of money about his person. A gentleman who once went to him for \$1,000 states that Dr. P. answered him by thrusting out his forefinger and remarked "there is just the sum." On examination, the gentleman found that the Doctor had a thousand dollar bill wound round his finger. The Doctor was a large owner of real estate, and had numerous poor tenants, from whom he made his collections himself. He was punctilious in his business habits, but bestowed much charity in an unostentatious way. A politician once stopped him in the street, and asked him to subscribe to a fund for firing a salute in honor of some party victory. "Just step with me round the corner," said the Doctor. Taking him up a dirty alley, through a dark doorway, and up three flights of rickety stairs, the Doctor tapped at a door, which was opened by a wretched pale-faced child. A poor woman, apparently in the last stage of consumption, was sitting propped up in bed, and feebly attempting to sew upon a shirt. There was no fire in the stove, although it was a cold March day. "Now," said the Doctor, turning to the politician, "here is \$10; you may either fire it away in powder or give it to this poor woman. I won't attempt to bias you." The Doctor darted out of the room and down stairs, leaving the non-plussed politician standing by the bedside of the invalid. He did not hesitate long as to his disposition of the money. He deposited it in the hands of the sufferer, and departed a wiser man.

We understand that the Sheriff is doing a flourishing business in Schuylkill county. The coal operators, storekeepers, and in fact all kind of business men find it impossible to go on under the present state of affairs; and that region which was lately so brisk and business-like, and to which men were flocking for employment, is becoming, in a manner, desolate and forsaken. Oh! what a blessing the Tariff of '46 showers down upon the poor man!

Touching.—Mrs. Julia Felio fell dead in the streets of Toronto, Canada, on the 22d ult., from over excitement in her efforts to procure bail for her son, a lad about 10 years old, who had been detected, with several other youths, in the act of stealing from a garden, and lodged in jail.

Waste of Human Life.—A clergyman of New Orleans, in a sermon upon the recent catastrophe on board the Louisiana, stated as a well ascertained fact, that 1100 persons perished yearly on the Western waters from steamboat casualties.—*Exchange Paper.*

Lake Superior Copper.—According to the Detroit Tribune the Cliff Mine of Lake Superior has proved to be a very profitable speculation for its owners.—It is stated that it has yielded one thousand tons of ore the past season, and that the supply seems inexhaustible. This copper is shipped in large masses, some weighing as high as three tons, and the stamp work in barrels. It goes to Pittsburgh, where it is smelted into ingots, and from thence to the Atlantic cities where it meets a constant market. The yield of this thousand tons will be some seventy-five per cent, making the product of ingot copper seven hundred and fifty tons, which is worth \$380 per ton, and which shows the product of the mine for the year 1849 to be as follows:

750 tons of copper at \$380 per ton	\$285,000
Deduct expenses \$7,000 per mo.	\$1,000
Leaves net profit	\$284,000

The stock of this company is divided into 1,000 shares, which cost originally \$18.50 per share and on which a dividend of \$20 per share will be declared this year, leaving in the Treasury money enough to nearly pay the expenses of another year.

Fate of a Philosopher.—The foreign correspondent of the Boston Post says that Dr. Dick, the celebrated Christian Philosopher, is now reduced to want.—In consequence of the liberal tendency of his writings, the British government has refused to grant him a pension. It is proposed that lectures on his character and writings be delivered in the principal cities of the United States, and the proceeds applied to his benefit.

California Official Salaries.—The new constitution fixes the salary of the governor of California at \$10,000 per annum, and members of the Legislature are to have \$16 per day. The Secretary of State is to receive \$6,000 a-year.

The Spirit of Abolitionism.—At a recent anti-slavery meeting at Oberlin, Ohio, the following, among other resolutions, was adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention is full of joy at the declining state of American religion, as seen in the absence of revivals, the drooping condition of all the popular churches, and the utter extinction of many of them; the small number of candidates for the ministry at the theological seminaries, and the frequency with which the ministers escape from the sectarian pulpit into less mischievous and far more honest and laudable occupations. And we cannot but hope and pray that, as its terrible sacraments on the hearts, the hopes and happiness of millions of slaves, whose enslavement it has so long sanctified by its fellowship, its sermons, and prayers, shall end, and it shall sink to a speedy and ignominious grave, that then it shall be followed by the coming of the kingdom of righteousness and peace, when man shall no more lift up the sword or the shackle against his fellow man; when a slave or a slaveholder shall no more be known; but when emphatically, every man, in every face, shall meet a brother and a friend.

Stage Coach Upset.—A passenger who lately went over the line from Cumberland to Wheeling, writes to the Cincinnati Gazette, that "one of the stages from Cumberland to Wheeling, was overturned and thrown down a high bank, on the night of the 23d ult. The horses were at the top of their speed, running a race. It is a miracle that any of the passengers escaped with their lives. Most of them were more or less bruised. The coach, with which the race was run, continued its way, without stopping to learn what harm was done, or whether help was needed."

Terrible Results from Using Burning Fluid.—At Derby, Ct., the wife of Roswell Bradley, was filling a lighted lamp with "burning fluid," when the fluid ignited, and producing an explosion, the fluid was thrown over Mrs. B. her two daughters, and an Irish girl, enveloping all in flames. The girl and one of the daughters died from the effects of their burns, and the other daughter is not expected to live. Mrs. Bradley was badly burned, and so was her husband in his efforts to quench the flame upon the others.—*Springfield (Mass.) Repub.*

Diabolical.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from Stratford, Conn., states that on Thursday morning 6 trees were found laid across the track of the Housatonic Railroad, and fixed so tight, by means of grooves, to the rails, that it was difficult to remove them. The particular object of the perpetrator, whoever he appears to have been, was to destroy the conductor of the express engine, hourly expected to run with the President's message to Albany, at the rate of 90 miles in 1 hour and 45 minutes.

Six Men Shot by Accident.—A passenger came on board the Albatross, at Memphis, on her last trip up, and placed a shot gun he had with him standing against the side of the cabin. Soon after starting out, the shot gun fell down and discharged itself toward the persons sitting near the stove in the main hall, six of whom were wounded by the shot—three, it is supposed, will die, and were taken ashore soon after—the others landed here in the same boat yesterday.—*Cin. Com.*, 27th ult.

Melancholy Accident.—A most heart-rending accident occurred on Thursday, the 29th ult., in Unionville, Berks co., by which a child 3 years old, only son of Mr. Thomas Lord, was instantly killed. Mr. Lord was engaged in removing the logs of an old stable, to his wood-pile.—He had shouldered a log while the little boy was standing near him, and carried it to the wood-pile, leaving the child, as he thought, upon the spot he came from. He threw the log from his shoulder, without perceiving that his little boy had followed him and was upon the very spot towards which he cast it. In falling, it struck the poor child upon the head, and killed him almost instantly. The grief of the parent, upon beholding his only son lying dead before him, was agonizing in the extreme; and beyond the power of human sympathy to assuage.

Wholesale Murder.—The Marietta (O.) Republican gives an account of a most brutal and revolting murder on the 24th ult.

A man by the name of Reuben Johnston, of Enoch township, Monroe county, Ohio, attempted to kill his wife. His daughter ran to rescue her mother, when the inhuman wretch stabbed the daughter. Two others (Eliza Koons and Adam Marshall) went in to put a stop to this dreadful work, but Johnston stabbed them both, and (as is supposed) left them with the impression that he had killed the four. No reason is assigned for Johnston's course that we can learn.—Search being made, Johnston was arrested two days after, when Adam Marshall had died, and Miss Johnston, it was thought, would not recover.

Minister from Hayti to the Holy See.—It is stated in a French paper (the *Courier du Havre*) that the Emperor Faustin I. has just despatched one of the principal members of the Haytian Senate as envoy extraordinary of the emperor of Hayti near the See of Rome. He is sent, it would seem, with a view of obtaining from the holy father the creation of several bishopricks and two archbishopricks in the new empire—and the appointment to one of these bishopricks of the negro Sylvester, an almoner of the emperor, and distinguished moreover for his piety and worth.

Breach of Promise—Sundry Contracts.—A suit for damages for the breach of a marriage contract was lately tried in Philadelphia, where the defence set up was that the contract was made on Sunday, and therefore void. On this point the Judge's charge to the jury is thus reported:

"That the law in regard to Sunday contracts did not extend to contracts of marriage, which by many religious sects were considered as solemn sacraments, to be only sanctioned by impressive ceremonies."

"The contracts made on Sunday which are void are those relating to worldly business. To hold that marriages solemnized on that day are void, would be to disturb thousands of marriages which have been contracted, and to render illegitimate a very large number of citizens. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff for \$300."

Important Decision.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania made, a few weeks since, the following important decision under the new law for protecting the rights of married women. 1. The guardianship of females under age is terminated by marriage, and the husband, before the act of 1848, relative to the rights of married women, might call on the guardian to settle his account, and pay him the balance; but that act has worked a radical change in the condition of married women. 2. By the act of 1848, a married woman must be considered as single, in regard to any estate of whatever name or sort owned by her before marriage, or which shall accrue to her during marriage, in any way; and the husband is not entitled to the possession of his wife's funds. 3. The consent of the wife that the husband shall have her funds, being a minor, is of no avail.

The great National Monument at Washington has now reached a height of fifty feet, and begins to develop itself to the eye in all the beauty of its majestic proportions. A steam engine of seventy horse power has been erected and put in operation, by means of which blocks of several tons weight are raised to the top of the work in a minute and a half. A derrick connected with the engine affords facilities for hoisting at four different points at the same time. Several of the States have already brought to the ground their offerings of stone, and it is to be hoped that a like action will speedily be had on the part of all the members of the Confederacy. The position allotted to these stones is at each landing of the great stairway, in the wall fronting the ascent.

The Corporation of Philadelphia have taken measures to place under contract the new bridge necessary to effect a proper connection with the eastern end of the Columbia Railroad, some seven miles of which are being constructed on a new location, in order to avoid the present inclined plane. The bridge will cross the Schuylkill at Market street.

Railroad Festival.—The Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal says the arrangements for this grand affair, which is to take place on the 18th inst., are now about completed. Nineteen railroads embracing all in the State of New York, and several out of it, are represented in the list of honorary managers, by their several officers. Some thirteen or fourteen hundred cards of invitation have been issued.

Shut out from Government.—The Eastern boundary of California is fixed by the constitution at 120 deg. West from Greenwich; the Western boundary of Deseret has been established by the people of that country at 118 deg. 30 min. This leaves a territory a degree and a half wide between the two, with no government.

Western Hog Trade.—At Cincinnati, on the 8th instant, the prices realized show an advance on previous quotations, but packers were not keen to purchase at the enhanced rates. Sales of 3300 head were made at \$2.55 and \$2.90.

The Louisville Courier of the 7th instant quotes the sale of Hogs at 2.70 net.

An American Slave Captured.—Her Majesty's ship Dart, 3, Lieut. Commander E. Hill, has arrived at Portsmouth from Sierra Leone, which port she left on the 18th of October.

The Flying Fish, brig, left Sierra Leone on the 11th ult., to join the Commodore down the coast.—A prize had been taken in the Congo river by the Firefly. The vessel was under American colors, and was gallantly boarded by a boat (belonging to the Firefly) under the command of Mr. T. W. Newport, acting mate, six Kroomen, and two white men, and had on board 600 slaves. Her name was the "Whig," of New York. The last prize taken was by the Cyclops. The Alert has also captured a vessel with 214 slaves on board.

The Way they do it.—The milk at a very fashionable house in the upper part of New York, which was usually very good, was found to be very poor one morning last week, looking blue, and having a watery cast. Next morning, the milkman was arraigned and asked what was the matter? His reply to the servant was:—I beg your pardon, I made a mistake. I helped you out of the Boarding-House and Board-School can. I will be more careful in future. It shall never be done again."

California Mail.—The mail brought by the Ohio, to New York, on Sunday, amounted to over 13,000 letters, of which less than 2,000 were for New York city, and more than two-thirds of the remainder went to the Eastern States.

Unintended Suicide.—A man in Danvers, whose name we did not learn, accidentally hung himself, yesterday morning, as is supposed. It appears that he had two sons, whose wayward course of life had occasioned him much trouble, and thinking to wean them from their dissolute habits by a stratagem—most assuredly reprehensible—threatened to hang himself; and for this purpose repaired to his barn followed by his 2 boys, who could not believe him in earnest, and putting a rope round his neck, ascended a ladder, and fastened it to the beam above. In this undertaking he accidentally slipped—the noose becoming jammed tightly. Immediate efforts were made for his relief, but life was extinct.—*Boston Trav.*

Another Fatal Explosion at New Orleans.—As the railroad cars for Carrollton were about starting on the evening of the 2d inst., the boiler of the locomotive exploded, instantly killing Jacob Hepps, the engineer, and so badly wounding John Chapman, the fireman, that he expired in a few minutes. The Bulletin says that the concussion shook every house in the neighborhood, tumbled down chimney tops, and threw portions of the engine a considerable distance from the scene of the disaster.

Death of a former U. S. Senator.—Hon. Wm. L. Hunter L. L. D., died at Newport, R. I., on the 3d instant. He was elected a Senator in Congress in the year 1811, and continued to represent Rhode Island in the Senate during the ensuing nine years. In 1834 he accepted from General Jackson the appointment of Charge d'Affaires to Brazil, and in 1841 he was made Minister Plenipotentiary at that Court, where he remained till 1844.

Post-Office Robbery.—We understand that Wm. S. Hunt, postmaster at Ervina, Bucks county, was arrested on the 7th inst., and committed to jail in Doylestown, charged with robbing the mail.—A portion of the stolen money was found upon him by the agent of the department, who was instrumental in securing his arrest. He had held the office for about 12 years, and is a man of 45 years of age.

New York Hotels.—The following are the assessments of the leading hotels of New York city: Astor House, \$400,000; Irving House, \$258,000; New York Hotel, \$135,000; French's Hotel, \$130,000; Howard House, \$110,000.

A Fair Exchange.—The female teacher of a country school once said to one of her visitors, "It's but little they pays me, and it's but little I teaches 'em."

The whole number of slaves in Kentucky is 195,110, which are valued at \$62,251,519.

A SHORT ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1850.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 31	10 17 24	11 18 25	12 19 26
FEBRUARY		3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29
MARCH	31	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27
APRIL		7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	9 16 23	10 17 24 31	11 18 25	12 19 26
MAY		5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 31	10 17 24
JUNE		12 19 26	13 20 27	14 21 28	15 22 29	16 23 30	17 24
JULY		7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 31	10 17 24	11 18 25	12 19 26
AUGUST		14 21 28	15 22 29	16 23 30	17 24 31	18 25	19 26
SEPT.		8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	10 17 24	11 18 25	12 19 26	13 20 27
OCTOBER		6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 31	10 17 24	11 18 25
NOVEMBER		3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22
DEC.		1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27